### REPEAL OF THE SALARY GRAB.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1873. The Senate was called to order at noon by Vice

President Wilson. The Chaplain, in the opening prayer, returned thanks to Divine Providence that this day we are from the horrors of war, free from its pains and penalities. He invoked the Divine blessing on the President of the United States, his Cabinet, ouses of the national Congress and all our vulers at home and abroad.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM KANSAS. Mr. INGALLS, (rep.) of Kansas, presented the credentials of Robert Crozier, appointed by the Governor of Kansas to fill the vacancy in the nate caused by the resignation of the Hon. Alexander Caldwell (rep.)

The credentials were read and the oath of ofice ministered by Vice President Wilson. On the motion of Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. I., it was ordered that the Senate meet daily at twelve clock M. until otherwise ordered.

Also that the Secretary of the Senate notify the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled nd the body was ready to proceed to the transaction of business. Messrs. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Thurman,

Ohio, were appointed a committee to join a simliar committee on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait on the President and notify him that a quorum of each House had assembled. Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., had a telegram read

from his colleague, Mr. Casserly, (dem.) announc-

from his colleague, Mr. Casserly, (dem.) announcing that he had resigned his seat in the Senate. The following bills were introduced by unanimous consent and ordered to lie on the table to be referred to committees hereafter.

By Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass.—A bill supplementary to the bill to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights. He said he hoped the Senate at an early day would be ready to proceed to the consideration of that well known bill without referring it to a committee.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt., hoped that and every other bill involving private rights would be senat to committees.

Mr. EDMUMDS, (rep.) of Vt.. hoped that and every other bill involving private rights would be sent to committees.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON.

Also, by Mr. SUMNER, a bill to establish equal rights in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Also a bill to authorize the issue of compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tenders.

Also a bill to protect persons against inveigling from abroad, or kidnapping, forcible restraint, or involuntary servitude.

Mr. SUMNER said he introduced this bill to cover a class of cases which had occurred since last session of Congress. He referred to the 5,000 Italian children now held in servitude in this country, having been kidnapped from abroad.

PRENCE SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Also, by Mr. SUMNER, a bill to provide for the adjustment of the French spoliation claims.

Direct election of President.

Also a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States so as to provide for the election of the President.

EXTENDING THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Also a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States so as to provide ior the election of the President.

EXTENDING THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Also a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States so as to extend the Presidential 'crm to six years, and making occupant heligible for re-election.

CORGRESSIONAL PAY.

By Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y.—A bill relating to certain moneys appropriated for members of Congress.

THE GENEVA AWARDS.

By Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt.—A bill creating a

By Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt.—A bill creating a commission to adjust the compensation for depredations by rebel cruisers awarded by the Geneva Tribunal.

By Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of lowa... A bill changing ding the Circuit and District Co

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Also a bill to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, inreasing the salaries of certain persons therein

Bamed.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUFT LAW.

By Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of ill.—To repeal the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

BRANCH MINT AT CHICAGO.

Also a bill to establish a branch mint at Chicago.
INVOLUNTARY BANKRUFTCY REPEAL.

By Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind.—A bill repealing the sections of the Bankrupt act of 1867 which provided for involuntary bankruptcy.

CUSTOMS REVISION.

By Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y.—A bill to revise the customs laws of the United States.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

By Mr. Window, (rep.) of Minn.—A joint resolu-tion, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people. FREE BANKING.

By Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt.—A resolution in-structing the Finance Committee to inquire into

structing the Finance Committee to Inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for free banking and resumption of specie payment, to take effect January 1, 1875.

FINANCIAL REMEDIES.

By Mr. PERRY, (rep.) of Michigan—A resolution astructing the Financial Committee to consider and report remedies for the present financial deanement.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the resignation of Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain.

Mr. Sumner (rep.) said he had a cable despatch from Madrid which he found on his table upon arriving in Washington. It had been prepared by several members of the Spanish Cortes, and was addressed to Senators summer and Cameron. He asked unanimous consent to have it read.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, objected. He thought it an unwise course to read despatches from foreign governments before we had received information from our own on the same subject.

Mr. Sumner thought his friend Sherman would not object if he knew the contents.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y.—Well, we can restrain our curiosity till we get the President's Mestage.

strain our curiosity till we get the President's Mestage.

Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., introduced bills supplementary to the Mining law of May 10, 1872; relating to swamp lands in California; for the relief
of aged and infirm pre-emption settlers; for the
sale of timber lands on the Pacific coast; relating
to the entry of homesteads and pre-emptions in
California; for the sale of grazing lands in California, and other bills of local interest,

Mr. BUCKINGHAM (rep.), of Coun., introduced a
bill in relation to bounties, providing that all volunteers under the President's proclamation of May
\$1,1861, actually mustered into the service of the
United States before August 6, 1861, and accepted
by the War Department under said proclamation,
shall be paid the full bounty of \$100 promised in
said proclamation.

by the War Department under said proclamation, shall be paid the full bounty of \$100 promised in said proclamation.

Mr. Sumner's bill to authorize compound interest sotes as a substitute for legal-tender notes, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare for circulation compound interest motes similar to those issued under the act of March 3, 1883, and equal in amount to the outstanding legal-tender notes and fractional currency of the United states. Twenty million dollars or these notes are to be dated on the first day of each month, commencing with the st of next July, and these notes shall be paid out for all currency disbursements of the Treasury, and exchanged for legal tender notes, so as to put the rull sum of \$20,000,000 into circulation each month. Legal tender notes to an equal amount are to be destroyed each month. The compound interest notes so issued are at the end of two years to be convertible at the holder's option, in sums of \$100, or its multiple into ten-forty five per cent bonds, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby anthorized to issue whenever these notes or the bonds into which they may be converted can be sold at par in gold. The Secretary of the Treasury may sell them in such sums as may be called for, and apply the proceeds in gold to cancel legal tender notes as they are paid into the Treasury. It is finally provided that the compound interest notes issued under this act shall constitute no part of the legal currency reserve required of the national banks.

PUNISHING KIDNAPPING.

Mr. Summer's bill to prevent kinnapping provides that any person who shall bring into the United States or Territories thereof any person invegled or forcibly kidnapped in any other country, with intent to hold such person in confinement or to any involuntary service, shall be deemed guilty

CONGRESS.

or seions, and upon conviction be imprisoned for a term not exceeding \$5,000. Any person holding another person in involuntary condinement or service, or transferring any such services to any one except for the purpose of acquiring a trade or occupation, shall be deemed guilty of felony and suffer a like penalty. Any person who shall bring into the United States or Territories thereof any person under false representation as to opportunities for labor and gain therein shall be deemed guilty of relony and suffer a like penalty. Any person who shall sell or cause to be sold into any condition of involuntary servitude any other person, and any one holding such person to involuntary servitude, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction be imprisoned for a term not exceeding 20 years and pay a fine not exceeding \$10,000. An accessory to any of the above acts shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding \$20,000. Any person who shall sell or cause to be sold into any condition of involuntary servitude any other person, and any one holding such person to involuntary servitude, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction be imprisoned for a term not exceeding \$20,000. Any person who shall sell or cause to be sold into any condition of involuntary servitude.

Mr. CONKILNIG's bill relating to certain moneys appropriated as compensation to members of the forty-second Congress in excess of mileage and allowances fixed by law at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by the members of said Congress respectively, or which, having been returned in any iorm to the United States, are hereby covered into the Treasury of the United States, are littly the same as if they had never been appropriated as aloresaid.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a president of the condition of the

Interly the same as it they had never been appropriated as aforesaid.

International arrivation.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a resolution that in the determination of international differences arbitration should become a substitute for war, in reality as in name, and, therefore, co-extensive with war in junisdiction, so that any question or grievance which might be the occasion of war or misunderstanding between nations should be considered by this tribunal; that the United States, having at heart the cause of peace everywhere, and hoping to help its permanent establishment between nations, recommend the adoption of arbitration as a just and practical method for the determination of international differences, to be maintained seriously and in good faith, so that war may cease to be regarded as a proper form of trial between nations.

My Prick (real) of Ind introduced a bill fixing

practical method for the determination of international differences, to be maintained seriously and in good faith, so that war may cease to be regarded as a proper form of trial between nations.

Mr. Pratt, (rep.) of ind., introduced a bill fixing the salary of senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress at \$5,000 per annum, which shall be in heu of all existing provisions of law for their compensation, except actual individual travelling expenses from their homes to the seat of government and return, and \$200 per annum for postage, Stationery and newspapers. It authorizes the disbursing officers of the Senate and House to retain one-third each month from the compensation of Senators, members and delegates of the present Congress, such sum as will amount by the 4th of March, 1875, to the excess above the rate of \$5,000, which has been heretofors paid under the act of March, 1875, to the excess so retained to be returned to the treasury of the United States.

Depredations of Rebel Cruisers.

The bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds to provide for the distribution of the sum awarded to the United States by the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration is the same bill which was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee last January. It provides for the appointment by the President of five commissioners to adjust and determine the amount of compensation due to the several claimants for damages arising from the depredations of rebel cruisers, to be discharged out of the Indemnity fund awarded by the Geneva Tribunal. The allowances of compensation are to be made only for claims decidedly resulting from damage caused by the Alabama, Florida and their tenders, and by the Shenandoah after her departure from Melbourne, February 18, 1865. No claim shall be admissible for any loss for which compensation has been received from insurance, but allowances may be made for the difference from losses sustained and the insurance received therefor. No claim is admissible for unearing of the United States, or who did not at all t

penses of adjudication.

IMPROVING SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

Mr. SAGENT, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a resolution instructing the Commerce Committee to inquire into the expediency of the appointment, by the United States, of a commission, to act with a similar commission to be appointed by the State of California, to examine and report upon the expediency of protecting the harbor of San Francisco, by the construction of a sea wall, the United States to assist in the work.

pediency of probability of a sea wan, the by the construction of a sea wan, the senate, at a on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate, at a on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate, at a construction one o'clock, took a recess for naily On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate, at a quarter before one o'clock, took a recess for half an hour. At the expiration of that time the Senate reassembled, when Mr. EDMUNDS said it was evident that they could not get the President's Message to-day on account of the time to be consumed in swearing in members and organizing the House. He, therefore, moved that the Senate adjourn until twelve o'clock to-morrow, which motion was adopted.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1873. The House was called to order at noon by Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, who proceeded to call the

The galleries were crowded with spectators and the State of Louisiana was reached the Clerk stated that there were but two unchallenged certificates from that State—those of Messrs. Darrall and Morey, from the Third and Fifth districts. As to the other three districts and the member for the State at large, there had been two conflicting sets of papers received, both issuing from competent authority—one set signed by Governor Warmoth and the other by Acting Governor Pinchback. The Clerk had, therefore, declined to enroll any of

As to the Ninth district of Indiana, the papers returned by the Governor could not be accepted by the Clerk, as they were not in accordance with law and therefore there was no person enrolled for

For the four seats from Arkansas there had been but two certificates presented, those of Messrs.

In regard to the State of West Virginia there was a peculiar complication, arising from the uncertainty as to the proper time for holding the election. There had been two elections held on two different days and holding the election. There had been two elections held on two different days and different persons elected from two of the districts. In the other district the same person had been elected on both occasions and, therefore, the Clerk had enrolled that person, Hereford, but had not enrolled any of the others.

The roll having been called, it appeared that 278 members of the 292 that are entitled to seats answered to their names.

The House then, on motion of Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, proceeded to the ELECTION OF A SPEAKER.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., nominated Fernando Wood, of New York.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., nominated Samuel S. COX, of New York.

Mr. COX said he appreciated the courtesy of his friend from indiana, but did not wish to be put in the position of a contestant for the Speakership. He had requested his colleague, Mr. Creamer, to withdraw his name from the cancus the other night, but through inadvertence that had not been done. He repeated that he was not a candidate for the position.

Tellers having been appointed by the Clerk, a vote was taken with the following result:

For James G. Blaine.

190
For Fernando Wood.

77
For S. Cox.

2 For Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania.

1 For Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia.

Mr. Blaine was thereupon declared by the Clerk to have been duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty-third Congress.

Messrs. Maynard and Wood conducted Mr. Blaine to the chair.

Mr. Blainew of The House of Representatives for the Forty-third Congress.

Messrs. Maynard and Wood conducted by the Clerk to have been duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty-third Congress.

Messrs. Maynard and Wood conducted Mr. Blaine to the chair.

The Speaker, on taking the chair, spoke as ioliows:—
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—The vote this moment announced by the Clerk is such an expression of your confidence as calls for my sincerest thanks. To be chosen speaker of the American House of Representatives is always an honorable distinction; to be chosen a third time enhances the honor more than threefold; to be chosen by the largest body that ever assembled in the Capitol imposes a burden of responsibility which only your indulgent kindness could embolden me to assume. The first occupant of this chair presided over a House of 65 members, representing a population far below the present aggregate of the State of New York. At that time in the whole United States there were not 50,000 civilized inhabitants to be found 100 miles distant from the flow of the Atlantic tide. To-day, gentlemen, a large majority of you come from beyond that limit and represent districts then peopled only by the Indian and the adventurous frontiersman. The national government is not yet as old as many of its citizens; but in this brief span of time, less than one lengthened life, it has, under God's good providence, extended its power until a continent is the field of its empire and attests the majority of its law, with the growth of the water and the resulting changes in the centres of population new interests are developed, rival to the old, but by no means hostile, diverse but not antagonistic. Nay, rather are all these interests in harmony; and the true science of just government is to give to each its sull and iair play, oppressing

none by undue exaction, invoring none by undue privilege. It is this great lesson which our daily experience is teaching us, binding us together more closely, making our mutual dependence more maniest, and causing us to leck, whether we live in the North or in the South, in the East or in the West, that we have indeed but "one country, one constitution, one destiny."

Mr. Dawis, (rep.) of Mass., the senior member of the House, administered the oath of office to the Speaker, who thereupon proceeded to swear in the members, commencing with those from the New England States.

the House, administered the oath of office to the Speaker, who thereupon proceeded to swear in the members, commencing with those from the New England States.

About 50 members from the Southern States, who could not take the oath of office which is known as "the iron-clad," took the modified oath. Prominent among them was Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, (dem.) of Georgia.

ELECTION OF OTHER OFFICERS.

The next business in order being the election of Clerk, Mr. Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn., offered a resolution covering all the elective offices of the House, and naming the following:—For Clerk, Edward McCherson, of Pennsylvania; for Sergeant-atarms, N. G. Ordway, of New York; for Postmaster, H. J. Sherwood, of Michigan; for Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of Ind., moved to amend by inserting, instead of the foregoing, the following names:—George C. Widdeberg, of Virginia; Peter Rupp, of Wisconsin; Charles W. Comes, of Missouri; A. J. Starling, of Cahifornia, and Rev. S. H. Mahon, of Kentucky.

The amendment was rejected, and the original resolution was adopted, and the officers were sworn in.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., a mesage was sent to notify the Senate that the House was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Garrield, (rep.) of Ohio, a

ness.
On motion of Mr. GARPIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, a committee was appointed, in connection with a like committee in the Senate, to inform the President that Congress was in session, and ready to receive any communication he might desire to make.

receive any communication he might desire to make.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The delegates from Territories were then called and sworn in, with the exception of George Q. Cannon, of Utah, in reference to whom Mr. Merriam, (rep.) of N. Y., offered a resolution reciting that Mr. Cannon had taken an oath inconsistent with citizenship and with his collections the question of Mr. Cannon had taken an oath inconsistent with citizenship and with his collections the question of Mr. Cannon's right to a seat.

Mr. Cox, (dem) of N. Y., opposed the resolution as tending to establish a very dangerous precedent. Here was a prima facte case, with a regular certificate from the Governor of Utah. He moved that the delegate be sworn in.

The resolution was further opposed on the same ground by Messis. Butler and G. F. Hoar, of Mass.; Potter, of N. Y., and Maynard, of Tenn., and then, on motion of Mr. Niblack, of Ind., the resolution was laid on the table and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Cannon.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The House then, at a quarter to three, proceeded to the drawing for seats. Exceptions being made in lavor of Dawes (rep.), of Mass., and Stephens (dem.), of Ga., who were permitted to select their seats in the first instance, Mr. Dawes chose the one occupied by him last Congress about the middle of the second aisle, on the left front of the Speaker; and for Mr. Stephens, who had retired from the hall, the seat on the right of the main alse facing the Speaker.

BULLER'S CHOICE.

seat on the right of the main alsie facing the Speaker.

All the best seats on the republican side of the House were taken before the name of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, was grawn out of the box by the blindloided page, and, when it was drawn, Mr. Butler walked across to the democratic side of the hail amid lond laughter and chose a seat in the extreme right section, in what is familiarly known as "Sleepy Hollow," from its having been the favorite section for democratis not remarkable for active legislative qualities. The drawing was concluded at twenty minutes past three o'clock P. M. On the motion of Mr. McURARY, (rep.) of lowa, the certificate for the Ninth Indiana district, Messrs. Shanks and Neffbeing the opposing claimants, was referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report at an early day. The certificate is an alternative one, depending on a tecnnicality as to 47 votes which were east for Mr. Shanks, but which were excluded for informality.

REFPEL OF THE SALARY GRAB.

Mr. Hale (rep.), of Maine, gave notice that he would to-morrow increduce and press to an early passage a bill to repeal the increase of salary law.

TAKING CARE OF THE WETERANS.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Conn., presented a peti-

TAKING CARE OF THE VETERANS.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, Of Conn., presented a petilon for pensions to all the soldiers of the war

THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS. THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS.
Mr. BUTLER (rep.), of Mass., offered a resolution
to admit to their seats Messrs. Sypher, Sheldon
and Pinchbeck, of Louisiana.
Without action upon it the House at half-past
four o'clock adjourned.

### THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Sketch of the Hon. George H. Williams Attorney General of the United States, Who Has Been Tendered the Office.

At a meeting of the Cabinet in Washington yes terday President Grant tendered the appointment to the Chief Justiceship of the United States to the Hon. George H. Williams, the present Attorney General. Mr. Williams thanked the President, and accepted the office. The appointment will be sent to the Senate for confirmation to-day. SKETCH OF ATTORNEY GENERAL GEORGE H. WIL

George H. Williams, Attorney General of the United States, who has received the Presidential appointment to the office of Chief Justice, is a born about the year 1820, his parents having removed to this State from Pittsfield, Mass., situated on the border line. In 1844 he went to Iowa, where he commenced the practice of his chosen profes sion, the law. In this he made rapid advance ment and early attained an eminent position being made a judge in 1847. This responsible office he occupied five years, when, in 1853, he was appointed Chief Justice of Oregon, and exercised the function of that position under the Precidency of Mr. Pierce and during a part of Buchanan's administration. Resigning, he was elected to the Senate of the United States by the Oregon Legislature, and took his seat in 1856. He acted a somewhat prominent part as a member of the High Joint Commission. Which convened for the Bundedrillo of the Aliabama climbahama cli

the country and relies so as to promote the true interests in shall devote to the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of violence, disorder and crime. I shall devote to the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of violence, disorder and crime. I am placed at the head of the Department of I am placed at the head of the Department of Liestoe in this government, so far as the jurisdiction of that department may go, its mandates will depart the tear or favor, and with equal vigor and respect for all classes and conditions of men and the suppression of the tear or favor, and with equal vigor and respect for all classes and conditions of men and the suppression of what may be in the clamor now made as the enter the super the Department of such delinquent consideration will have well as the suppression of the suppression of the suppression of the suppression will have well as the property of the supersymment of the supersymment of lawlessness seems to prevail. I deeply regret that in some perions of the country a spirit of lawlessness seems to prevail. I will favor every consideration of kindness to induce bedelinee to the laws; but if no other means will answer, then I am for using the whole power of the country in the most vigorous and effective manner to crush out every conspiracy against the peace of society and the safety of the unoffending citizens. Governments were primarily established to project the weak against the strong, and it this government fails to perform its functions in that respect it has a poor claim upon the support and loyalty of its citizens. I am amzed that any considerable number of persons in the country at this time should engage in acts of violence and disorder, for there is nothing to be gained and unce to be lost in that way. Life without safety to person and property, and society without good order and peace are comparatively of its citizens. I am amzed that his time should engage in acts of violence and disorder, for there is nothing to be gained and until the passions of

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1873. Vice President Wilson Canvassing for

Summer. Vice President Wilson has been very busily engaged since his arrival in the city in suggesting to republican Senators the propriety of reinstating Mr. Sumner as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations. But, while there has been a universal display of good feeling towards Mr. Sumner and a desire to welcome him back into the re publican fold, it has been thought that it would be unadvisable to place him in a position which receives confidential and friendly relations between the incumbent and the Secretary of State. It is possible that the Chairmanship of the Library Committee might be tendered to Mr. Sumner (should Mr. Howe be willing to relinquish it). But it would hardly be accepted.

Senator Scott. Senator Scott, who is to be made Chairman of the Senate Committee on Claims, is well qualified for that position by his legal training.

Governor-Elect Ames, of Mississippi. Senator Ames (Butler's son-in-law) has returned from his Mississippi political campaign victorious, and will in a few days resign his Senatorship to go back and be inaugurated as Governor. Twelve years ago he came here from West Point an unassigned second lieutenant and now he is to be Governor of Mississippi, with a certainty of re election as United States Senator.

Senator Hamlin Squelched. While Senator Hamlin was puffing a cigar in the the Clerk's office of the Senate during the recess to-day he was reminded by a friend of the extraordinary fact that never before in the history of the country had there been two former Vice Presidents members of Congress at the same time. After cogitating for a moment he remarked that he knew he had held that office, but who the other Vice President was he could not imagine. "Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, late Vice President of the Southern Confederacy," was the answer of

Mr. Hamlin's friend.

Northern Boundary Line of Nevada. The Major Brothers, employed by the Engineer Bureau of the War Department to determine the northern boundary line of Nevada, have submitted their report to the Secretary of War.

Work Prepared. Work Prepared.

General Negley, of Pittsburg, will revive the bill introduced by him in the last Congress for a modification of the Steamboat act, and has prepared bills for the improvement of the Ohio River, near Pittsburg, and to carry out the project of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Pipelayers in the Lobbies. Notable among the men who thronged the lot bies of the House and Senate to-day were the veteran jobbers, who came down to Washington with the hope that the prospect of war would blot Mobilier question, &c., and enable them to lay their pipes for a successful season of jobbery. Hard times have contracted their resources, but certified checks and promises to pay were carefully displayed to those who have scruples about back pay.

Repeal of the Back Pay Bill.
Eugene Hale, of Maine, will lead off in presenting a bill for the repeal of the act increasing the pay of Members of Congress.

Cuban Visitors.

Among the spectators in the reporters' gailery of the House to-day were Messrs. Govin Cesnaros, Ziminez and De Pass. A delegation of Cuban patriots, residents of Kingston, Jamaica, who accom panied the Virginius 25 miles out at sea, and who vouch for her sailing properly under American colors and clearance, are here to testify to such

States Suits.

It appears by the report of Attorney General Williams that the civil suits on the 1st of July last, to which the United States were a party, were as follows:—Customs suits, 3,759; internal revenue suits, 1,482; Post Office suits, 142; n:iscellaneous suits, 2,216, making in the aggregate 7,599 suits pending on that day. During the same year the aggregate amount of judgments in favor of the United States in these suits was \$3,208,402, and the amount actually realized on the judgments was \$1,698,133. There were pending on the 1st of July last, in Circuit and District courts of the United States, 6,274 criminal prosecutions, the result of which is given in the report-Exhibits are also given of the number and results of civil suits in the federal courts. A total of 15,141 suits of all classes were commenced in the year ending with June last. The total number terminated was 7,276. A summary of the business transacted by the Court of Claims for the past year shows that the miscellaneous cases disposed of amounted to 1,493; cotton cases, 107; total, 1,600. The amount claimed was \$7,015,223. The amoun awarded was as follows:-In the miscellaneous cases, \$753,402; in the cotton cases, \$3,130,398 making a total of \$3,883,800. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 1,600. Those still pending amount to 4,802. The amount expended by the Department of Justice was \$3,031,000. Information in relation to other branches salling under the department is given, concluding with an account of the suits brought by the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Crédit Mobiller, Judge Hunt having filed an opinion, in which he holds and decides not only that there is no right of action in the United States for the claims specified in the act of Congress to recover, but that Congress cannot give to the United States the right to recover. Upon said causes of action the decision, in effect, renders nugatory the law under which the suit was brought, therefore the Attorney General considers it to be his duty to appeal from this decision to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Holt-Johnson Quarrel About th Surratt Execution.

Judge Advocate General Holt publishes a long rejoinder to ex-President Johnson. He says Mr. Johnson is guilty of gross perversion in his statement of what occurred at their interview just previous to the execution of Mrs. Surratt. It would be seen by reference to General Ekin and General Muzzy's letters that the statements were expressed by Mr. Johnson himself that he now seeks to put into Mr. Holt's mouth. Mr. Holt

says:—
While, of course, I assented then, as I do now, to the general doctrine that sex is no excuse for

Mr. Holt says Mr. Johnson's motive for the original fabrication of his calumny was to appeare the Catholics, among whom there was universal exasperation at the execution of Mrs. Surratt, a member of their Church. This smote clamorously upon his ears, knowing as he did the vast political power of this religious sect, and therefore he grew sorely airaid. Mr. Holt concludes:—

airaid. Mr. Holt concludes:—
The conduct of ex-President Johnson, now so fully exposed, is truly a humilating event in our instory. All that I have suffered from that quarter in the way of relentless aspersions for the last eight years has come solely from the lact that I so far trusted to his honor as the Chief Maristrate of the nation as to hold with him a confidential interview on a matter of public business. Unhappy, most unhappy for me, that my official duty obliged me to do this. And now, as a solemn warning to those who are to come after me, I leave this record of the unparalleled treachery which followed. General Sheridan's Views on the Management of the Indian Tribes.

Lieutevant General Sheridan left for New York

Lieuteuant General Sheridan left for New York on Saturday, from where, after a short stay, he will return to the headquarters of his command at Chicago. Before leaving here he had another long interview with the Secretary of War and General Sherman, and just before his departure he had a long interview with the President. The presence of General Sheridan here was incidentally in connection with the investigation into the ability of the army to cooperate with the navv in a foreign war, but mainly respecting the condition of Indian affairs within his extensive jurisdiction, which includes the vast region from Illinois to the California line and from the British possessions to the Rio Grande. Indeed, included in this area of territory are ninelimits of the United States. With the extension of railroads, the opening of the mining regions and the general advance of population, the Indian question, the General says, has assumed a degree of intricacy and importance which requires the utmost exercise of vigilance and discretion on his part and that of the military commanders under him. The national antagonism of the two races makes it absolutely necessary to

devise some more adequate system of protection of the interests of both. He says that so rapid has been the settlement of the country heretofore given up to the Indians that an entire readjustment of reservations will be necessary: that the Indians, finding themselves crowded, have of late very materially abated their pretensions to vast areas for hunting purposes. He proposes to set apart certain regions for the absolute use and occupation of the Indians, and that the military force of the government shall be employed in preventing the incursions or entering or white men upon the reservations, as well as in preventing the depredations of Indians upon the settleof great uneasiness on the part of the Sioux, Comanches and other formidable tribes on the subject of encroachments on the lands claimed by them. As the Sloux can muster 10,000 warriors and are most obstinate and implacable. It will be necessary, in his opinion, to send such a powerful force against them as will give them a practical idea of the strength of the government before they can be reduced to subordination and acquiescence in the policy which now seems inevitable of permanently removing them all beyond the confines of civilization. A striking instance of the treachery of the Sioux was shown in a personal adventure mentioned by the General himself. Last summer, while returning from an inspection of the military posts the Missouri grounded. After remaining in that situation for two days the General determined to ride across to Fort Buford, employing six Indian scouts. He started; the country to be traversed was roamed over by one of the flercest bands of Sioux. The party moved as expeditiously as possible, but the Sloux were soon on their trail. The party, however, succeeded in reaching the fort. Early next morning the pursuers came up and, in rage at the escape of their prey, made an attack on the fort, but of course accomplished nothing. General Sheridan confirm the statement already made that the release of Satanta and Big Tree has not been attended with any good results, the young warriors disclaiming that the chiefs had any authority to, as they say, sell out the tribe for the purpose of gaining their liberty. They aver that the council of the tribe was not consulted. The General stated in regard to the Kickapoos and Potawatamies that he con sidered this question as finally settled. The squaws of the tribes captured in Mackenzie's raid into Mexico were carried by order of the Lieutenant General to Fort Gibson, 800 miles distant, there to

suitable disposition as to their future residence Department Estimates for 1874-5. The following is a total recapitulation by Departments of the estimates for 1875, as also the esti

squaws, and are now probably within a week's journey of the fort. On their arrival ne will make

ments of the estimates for 1875, as also the estimates for 1874:—

Congress estimates:—
For 1875. \$8,271,570
For 1874. \$5,528,983
Executive proper estimates—
For 1875. \$1,300
Por 1874. \$52,300

Department of State estimates—
For 1876. \$3,672,524
For 1876. \$1,498,574
Treasury Department estimates—
For 1875. \$178,384,905
For 1874. \$170,734,771
War Department estimates—
For 1875. \$60,923
For 1874. \$22,641,097
Interior Department estimates—
For 1875. \$41,758,053
For 1874. \$40,499,937
Post Office Department estimates—
For 1875. \$7,345,835
For 1876. \$7,345,835
For 1876. \$7,345,835
For 1876. \$3,961,800
For 1875. \$3,961,800
For 1876. \$3,961,800
For 1876. \$3,961,800 For 1815.
For 1875.
For 1876.
Department of Agriculture estimates— Popartment of Agriculture Cases For 1875. For 1874.

Revenue Defalcation—A Collector Responsible for His Subordinate.

It having been stated that Internal Revenue Col lector Crane, of Burlington, Vt., has been found to be Edmunds, of that State, is one of his bondsmen, it may be said that the books of the Treasury Departhas been shown to the satisfaction of the authorities that Mr. Crane is not the defaulter, but that the defalcation is on the part of one of his sub ordinates, for which he is responsible.

## OBSECUTES OF EX-SENATOR YATES,

CHICAGO, Il., Dec. 1, 1873. The tuneral of ex-Senator Yates took place in Jacksonville yesterday, and drew together the largest concourse of persons that ever attended a funeral in that city.

# BOOK TRADE SALE.

An important book trade sale, embracing 200 pages of a catalogue, will commence to-day at the salesrooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., in Clinton Hall, and continue about four days. The contributions to this sale are made by Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., late Ticknor & Fields, Bos-James R. Osgood & Co., late Ticknor & Fields, Bostom, embracing their most select and standard works. R. W. Bliss & Co., Gebbie & Barrie, Philadelphia; Leavitt and Allen Brothers, of New York, who make a specialty of their lihustrated holiday books; Appleton & Co., New York; Scribner, Wellord & Armstrong, with a collection of rare English works; James blackwood & Co., London; Shepard & Gill, Boston, and various others. Altogether the invoices furnished by each house are attractive and popular books, and of a nature to attract the earnest attention of purchasers for the holiday trade.

## A WHISKEY MURDER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 1, 1873. Mary Haly, 58 years of age, died in her room in a tenement house in West Union street here, yesterday atternoon, from injuries received in a drunken fight a week ago. Her son-in-law, named Rabben, and a man named McClellan, who are supposed to have inflicted the wounds, have disappeared. A coroner's jury will investigate the adair.

### CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Guatemala Rejoicing Over a Filibuster Failure—General Palactos' Pay and Adicu to His Mon—Presidential Tour— United States Diplomacy-Invasion from Costa Rican Territory-Peruvian and Chilian Progress.

PANAMA, Nov. 22, 1873.
The latest advices from Central and South
America report that the Republic of Guatemala. continues in peace and is rejoicing over the complete failure of the invasion of Palacios and his fill-busters in the steamer General Sherman.

That chief, before dismissing his men with \$2 apiece, made them a speech regretting that the forces brought against him by Guatemala and Salforces brought against him by Guatemala and Sal-vador made him abandon, with tears, any further attempt to restore Central America to the arms of the Church and the conservative party. He then bade them an affectionate farewell, told them "to-avoid General Solares as they would the evil one, and to save themselves as best they could." After this Sedor Palacios made his appearance in Panama and challenged the editor of the Star and Herald to show a reason why he called him a fill-buster.

The President and members of the government of Guatemala are on a tour through the Republic to see what is most needed for the general welfare of the people.

Mr. Williamson, the United States Minister, was officially received in the capital of Nicaragua, with all the solemnity due to a Minister of the United States, and left for Guatemala on the 20th inst.

INVASION FROM NEUTRAL TERRITORY. The Official Gazette and other papers give an account of a "new invasion" from the side of Costa Rica, the details of which are as follows:—

On the 2d inst. a large party of adventurers disembarked from the farm of a Mr. Montealegre, in Honduras territory. The government of Nicaragna was informed that a schooner called the Tigre had arrived, with a Don Paulino Salamanca, who had her taken into an inlet and disembarked some 200 rifles, with the corresponding ammunition. It was known that this schooner, on the 25th of the previous month, had set out from Punta Arenas, having on board several well known Costa Ricans, among them Raphael Obregon, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, and some 20 adventurers, and that one of them called Tinoco had received from the customs authorities \$20,000.

This party has been joined by bad characters from Leon and chinandega. The government has taven the alarm and sent General Espinoza with a force to the western departments bordering on the scene of the disembarcation alluded to. It is further stated that Colone; Tinoco is the chief of the suspicious party, and that he had come in an armed vessel from Costa Rica. The government of the latter country gets the credit for this attempt.

Affairs in Peru up to the 14th inst. were still in an excited state, especially in a financial point of view. The monetary crists has not yet passed away.

A serious misunderstanding has arisen between the government and the house of Dreyfus Brothers, who, by virtue of contracts made with the former government, are the financial agents of the former government, are the financial agents of the country. A demand has been made on this firm by the government, which has been resisted by the house on the ground that it was not legal. The government hence ordered the granting of heenses for loading guano to be suspended, and directed preliminary proceedings to be taken to compet Dreylus Brothers & Co. to show cause why the de, cree should not be obeyed.

### The boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chili continues. The latter, in pro-

posing to erect a lighthouse at the eastern extremity of the Straits of Magellan, is met by a wrotest from the Argentine Minister. COLOMBIA.

and in the State-General Correcce in Exile-The Presidential Term Question-A Coup and an Amnesty-Finance and Panic-Steamship Transfer-Anxiety Concerning the Isthmus Transit. PANAMA, Nov. 22, 1873.

The revolutionary storm in Panama seems fo the present to have blown over, and peace is established in the city and State.

After the deleat of the rebels by the government forces in the interior of the State General Corresso took refuge on board the United States ship Benicia, at anchor in the harbor, and finally took his departure for Central America. So far President the Constitutional Assembly, which he had called together, turned out to be not obedient to his He, however, signed the new constitution of the State, the chief reform in which consisted in having reduced the Presidential term from four years to two. But in other matters, such remain. The Indians have started for that as continuing himself in office, they were ning to show an opinion differing from his own He determined on a coup d'état to upset the whole affair and begin de novo. For this purpose he went in the night to the barracks with a small guard and persuaded the militia to obey his orders. His first measure was to order sentries to be placed at the room doors of the officers to prevent them from coming out. General Neira then had the battalion drawn up and prepared for any emergency. Colonel Espinosa, the commander of the troops, upon awaking from sleep and finding a sentry at his door by order of General Neira, at once comprehended the situation, asked to see the officer on duty, whom, on repeating that he acted by order of General Neira, colonel Espinosa FIRED AT and wounded. Some shots were fired by the soldiers, wounding the Colonel, but he, being backed by other officers, the men gave in and President Neira took to flight. On this the Assembly met on the 14th, and named Don Gregorio Miro as President, who as such took the oath of office on the 16th.

A general amnesty has been declared for all political offenders, and the city seems to be again setting down into something like peace and tranquillity.

litical offenders, and the city seems to be again setting down into something like peace and tranquillity.

A QUASI-FINANCIAL PANIC.

A sort of financial panic has been created on the Isthmus by the fact that the banking house of Messrs. Field, Penso & Co., of Aspinwall, is in an unsound condition, and that its drafts had been dishonored in London and New York by the houses on which they were drawn. Such being the case, the Panama Star and Heratt suggested the necessity of the bank giving to the public an official explanation of the affair. Nothing of the kind, however, was done. In the meantime the house has suspended and the upshot is still to be seen.

TRANSFER FROM THE AMERICAN PLAG.

The steamer Montijo, carrying the American flag and owned by Messrs. Schuber & Brother, and which has been for the last six years past doing the coasting trade and has taken a prominent share in every State revolution, has been disposed of to the Costa Rica government for a fair remuneration. The sale of this vessel, taken in connection with the latest warlike news from that Republic, leaves little doubt that she will be employed there as here, in carrying troops, &c., to aid in the work about to be undertaken from the side of Costa Rica to regenerate Central America. PABLIAMENTARY PROVISION FOR PRESIDENTIAL VACANCY.

On November 19 the Assembly appointed the five designados to take the place of the President, in case of absence, &c.

THE ISTHMUS TRANSIT.

No troops have yet been sent here by the general government to look after the security of the transit, which, in the absence of the United States steamer Wyoming, is in danger.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON.

An Investigation Commenced Before Attorney General Barlow.

Yesterday the investigation ordered by the Governor in the case of District Attorney Britton, of Kings county, against whom charges of malefeasance in office have been preferred by Messra. E. T. Backhonse and others, of the Committee of Fifty, was commenced. The investigation took place at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 325 Washington street, Brooklyn. There were present Attorney General F. C. Barlow, District Attorney Britton, Colonel A. C. Davis, Colonel Julian Allen, Gilbert H. Spier (commissioner appointed by the Governor to take testimony in the case), E. T. Backhouse, R. H. Chattenden and others. General Barlow said ne would go out of office on January 1, and he trusted the evidence would be presented with as much despatch as possible.

Mr. Britton assured the Attorney General that he would do all in his power to expedite matters in this examination. He would readily admit all that may be proved and everything that he knew to be the fact. The first charge taken up was that wherein the District Attorney is charged with intentionally protecting persons guilty of a violation of the Election haws. The specification is that John J. Campbell having been indicted. Mr. Britton refused to try him. Further, that one Dunn was not indicted, though, as charged, being equally guilty. Several withesses were examined concerning the readdled profile is in the Sixth ward and the indictments found against inspectors and canvassers of election in 1871. The day was thus occupied and the commission adjourned to meet to-day. An Investigation Commenced Before At-